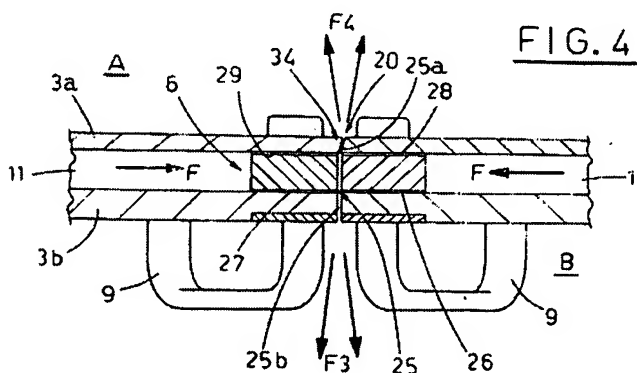


Claim 8 has been amended to clarify the applicants' invention. In particular, it was believed that the multiple use of the term "edge" was leading to some confusion, and so claim 8 has been amended first to clarify that the movable wing is constructed of the first and second panels fixed in a facing relationship, separated by a frame, the first and second panels defining the intermediate space, the movable wing now defined as having an "air sealable end", which is well illustrated in the drawings, such as by way of example in Fig. 4, where there are facing "air sealable ends" of two movable wings:



With that clarification, claim 8 was further amended to make clear that the inner and outer purified air channels defined in the claim are positioned so as to deliver the purified air to the "at least one air sealable end" to thereby form the fluid-dynamic barrier discussed in the specification. By clarifying the location of

these structures and the flow patterns developed, it is believed that the claims are now readily distinguishable from the prior art, as will be discussed further below.

Claim 8 was rejected as being indefinite, and the claim pre-ambble and first paragraph have been amended to provide proper antecedent basis for the "inner" and "outer" environments, rendering moot the rejection.

Claims 8-12 were rejected as being anticipated by Mattson, U.S. Patent no. 4,967,645.

"The term "anticipation" in patent usage means that the invention was previously known to the public; that is, that it previously existed in the precise form in which it is claimed, including all of the limitations in the claim." SmithKline Beecham Corp. v. Apotex Corp., 439 F.3d 1312, 1324 (Fed. Cir. 2006) (Emphasis Added.)

"A claim cannot be 'anticipated' by prior art that does not have all of the limitations in the claim." Helifix Ltd. v. Blok-Lok, Ltd., 208 F.3d 1339, 1346 (Fed. Cir. 2000) SmithKline Beecham Corp. v. Apotex Corp., 439 F.3d 1312, 1324 (Fed. Cir. 2006)

Anticipation requires strict identity, without guessing what the reference discloses. Dayco Products, Inc. V. Total Containment Inc., 329 F.3d 1358 (Fed. Cir. 2003).

The Examiner believed that each of the doors 61 and 62 in Matson Fig. 1 meet the limitations of claim 8 defining a movable wing. However, the construction of these doors is not provided in the specification, and more is needed to anticipate than simply referring to these as having a swinging path. There is nothing anywhere in the patent which confirms that all the limitations of claim 8 relative to the movable wing are found in Mattson. Moreover, this lack of description is mute testament that the doors do not have the necessary structure to provide the air sealable ends where a fluid dynamic seal is attained. The examiner failed to cite any structure corresponding to the inner and outer air

channels which direct purified air passing from the intermediate space so as to provide the air sealable ends of the movable wings, and it is quite clear that the cited reference has no movable wing structure as defined by claim 8.

As each and every element of claim'8 is not found in the cited patent, claim 8 and the claims depending therefrom are not anticipated thereby.

Based on the above amendments and remarks, favorable consideration and allowance of the application is respectfully requested. However should the examiner believe that direct contact with the applicants' attorney would advance the prosecution of the application, the examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at the number given below.

Respectfully submitted,

/WJS/

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